

Dry Leaders Call Cardinal Gibbons 'Foe Of Republic'

Catholic Prelate Is Accused of Arousing Prejudice Against National Law on Prohibition

Some Ministers Cheer Attack

Speech Made by Anderson at Meeting of Ministers; Catholic Clergy Refuse to Answer Him

William H. Anderson, state superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League said yesterday:

"If Cardinal Gibbons desires to oppose prohibition because many of the largest and wealthiest distillers of Maryland are members of his Church, and because most of the saloonkeepers who belong to any church are Catholics in good standing, or if he wishes to oppose prohibition for any other reason, he has a perfect right to do so as an American citizen.

"But he has no right to do it in words which have no basis in fact, and which are calculated to arouse religious hatred and class prejudice.

"When a high dignitary of a conservative Church resorts to incendiary utterances which imply invite lawlessness and suggest that it can be blamed on prohibition, just so far he becomes an obstacle to law and order and an enemy of the American Republic."

In Talk to Ministers

This statement was made at a meeting attended by five hundred Protestant ministers, held in the auditorium of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company Building. The words occurred in what Mr. Anderson characterized as his organization's official reply to Cardinal Gibbons's recent statements against prohibition.

Mr. Anderson's statements were applauded by some of the ministers present. Others showed plainly their feeling that he had gone too far. Bishop Luther B. Wilson, resident Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church in New York City, when questioned after the meeting, refused to discuss the statements of Mr. Anderson in any way. Bishop Wilson is president of the Anti-Saloon League of America.

On the auditorium platform while Mr. Anderson was speaking, besides Bishop Wilson, were Wayne B. Wheeler, of Washington, D. C., counsel for the organization, and Representative J. V. Sanders, of Louisiana, formerly Governor of that state. All of them delivered addresses.

The Rev. Dr. John B. Stratton, pastor of the Calvary Baptist Church, introduced the Rev. Dr. Wilton Merile-Smith, who presided. Dr. Merile-Smith is pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church. When Mr. Anderson had finished, Dr. Stratton, who had left the platform for a seat in the front row of the audience, stood up and called:

"Three cheers for Anderson!" He led the clergymen who shouted their approval.

What Anderson Said

Mr. Anderson's formal statement follows in full:

"A distinguished citizen of Baltimore has invaded New York recently through the newspapers, and thrown the weight of his influence against ratification in the Empire State. Unfortunately the statement made by Cardinal Gibbons and widely published in New York, to the effect that prohibition would interfere with the securing of fermented wine by the priests of his Church for sacramental purposes, is absolutely untrue.

"The prohibition amendment touches nothing except the beverage use of alcoholic liquor, and there has not been anywhere any attempt on the part of the Anti-Saloon League to interfere with the securing of wine for sacramental use. Under the circumstances, therefore, as we must, that the Cardinal's statement was made in good faith, he shows such lack of knowledge of the facts as utterly to disqualify him as an expert witness upon this whole question.

Said It in Baltimore

"However, so long as they can secure wine for sacramental purposes, so as not in any respect to interfere with their religious rites and observances, we have a right to expect that the clergy of the Catholic Church shall submit to deprivation in the matter of beverage use of wine, if it be a deprivation, for the sake of the common good as cheerfully as the man in the street who makes no pretence to moral ideals.

"And if the Catholic countries of Charles and St. Mary's in the State of Maryland have the right to vote to abolish the sale of liquor, which the Cardinal not only recognized but advocated, then the American nation has the right to do the same thing in the orderly manner prescribed by law, without being subject to illegitimate criticism, ecclesiastical or otherwise.

"I said this yesterday in the Cardinal's city at a meeting which packed to the roof the largest auditorium in Baltimore, and it was received with tumultuous applause.

"The Cardinal has been defeated on this question after he has had every

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36 States Officially Certified for 'Drys'

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Thirty-six states, the necessary three-fourths, had certified to the State Department their ratification of the Federal prohibition amendment to-day, and preparation of a proclamation to make the amendment effective was ordered. Certifications were received early in the day from Wisconsin, North Carolina, Utah and Kansas, the latter being the thirty-sixth state to report.

It was understood that the proclamation would be issued within a few days. Officials of the department planned to date it January 16, 1919, on their understanding of the law that the amendment would become effective one year from the date of its ratification by the thirty-sixth state—Nebraska.

N.Y. Republican Senators Solid On 'Dry' Issue

Vote Unanimously in Favor of Substituting Assembly Ratification Resolution

ALBANY, Jan. 28.—The Republican majority in the Senate voted as a unit last night on the first test vote taken by that body this year on the "dry" issue. The twenty-nine Republicans voted for a motion offered by Senator George F. Thompson, leader of the dries, to substitute the resolution ratifying the proposed bone-dry amendment to the Federal Constitution, which was adopted by the Assembly on Thursday for the one before the Senate. None but Democrats voted against the motion.

Senator Henry M. Sage, who has steadfastly opposed ratification, in explaining his vote, said:

"I am as much opposed to this Federal amendment as any man in this room, and while I would make effective whatever opposition I could bring against it, I believe that no opposition could now be effective and therefore I vote 'aye.'"

Immediately after the session adjourned at 10 o'clock the Republican Senators met in the Senate Finance Committee room to caucus on the ratification resolution.

Shortly after 1 o'clock this morning the Republican Senators in session in the Senate finance committee room caucused on the resolution to ratify the Federal dry amendment.

Two senators, Charles C. Lockwood, of Brooklyn, and Henry M. Sage, of Albany, held out and finally bolted the caucus.

The result indicates that unless unforeseen developments arise the Senate will adopt the Thompson-McNab resolution by a vote of 27 to 24.

Expects Action To-day

Senator Thompson, at to-night's session, paved the way for action on the amendment to-morrow by serving notice that he would move to suspend the rules.

An unexpected move was made by the "wets," who offered a so-called search and seizure bill. The measure, which was introduced by Senator James A. Walker, Democrat, of New York, would make it a crime to keep, store or possess intoxicating liquors for any other purpose than that permitted under the Federal prohibition amendment.

"If we're to have prohibition," said Senator Walker, "let us have the real thing. I know all you want to do is to take the glass of beer out of the poor man's hands, while some of our aristocratic friends in New York City," he added, pointing to Senator Thompson, "have stored large quantities of wines and whiskeys and brandies in their cellars, and I know one of your friends who has at least \$100,000 worth of wines, whiskeys and brandies stored in the cellars of his lordly mansion."

Senator Walker attacked William H. Anderson, superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, for saying that the league was not for searching private houses for stocks of intoxicating liquors. He said this showed plainly that the prohibition movement was intended to be a drive at the poor man.

For Tenth, Not Fifth, Avenue

"This prohibition which was foisted on New York City by farmers who have their cellars filled with the hardest kind of hard cider," continued Senator Walker, "is intended to be prohibition for Tenth Avenue, but not for Fifth Avenue. If we are going to have prohibition, let us also get after the fellow who takes down a bottle of Peruna and takes four fingers of it as a hooker."

Senator Thompson questioned the sincerity of Senator Walker and said he was looking hopefully to the day when it would be impossible to find a drunken man or woman in the length or breadth of the country.

The Walker bill would permit any private home to be entered on a warrant which must be issued when a complaint is filed by any peace officer or official of the State Excise Department that in his belief there is probable cause for believing that intoxicating liquors are on the premises. The State Excise Commissioner is charged with the enforcement of the law and empowered to increase his staff of inspectors and special agents to any number that he deems necessary to compel compliance with the proposed law.

Army Romance Suspected in Cliff Mystery

Woman Found Dead on Palisades Said To Have Been Seen With an Officer

Murder Theory Supported

Chauffeur's Story of an Injured Girl Fits Into the Other Facts of Tragedy

ENGLEWOOD, N. J., Jan. 27.—From the mass of conflicting stories surrounding the tragic death of a young woman in a veritable eagle's cry on the rocky brim of the Palisades near here, the police to-day gathered up the ends of what promises to be revealed as a romance of an army camp.

But whether the girl went to death of her own choice or at the hands of a murderer is a question as far from solution to-night as when her body first was discovered Sunday afternoon. Scores of men and women who examined her pathetic little bundle of pink and blue finery to-day failed to find anything that would lead to her identification or that of the inevitable man in the case.

One fact stood out, however. The hands that fitted the bandages about the girl's head were experienced in medical work. The brain that conceived her death was familiar with the use and effect of drugs. No amateur, both physicians and detectives agreed, could have settled her back into her last bed of granite among the sycamores of the Palisades with the scientific precision evident in every movement here.

Medical Training Suspected

Early in the day it was suggested that the girl herself, if a suicide, probably would be revealed as a trained nurse. If a victim of a carefully planned murder—and there were numerous indications that such was the case—it was agreed that some physician or medical student, doubtless would be able to throw some light upon it.

But it was not until late in the evening that something approaching a definite clue that may result in a solution of the crime, if such it proves to be, was found.

At that time Thomas J. Hucan, prosecutor for Bergen County, received a telephone message from the police chief of a nearby New Jersey city, carrying important information just obtained by that official.

"I have found a man who is convinced that he has found at least a part of the solution of the mystery," said the police head. "This man, who has told us his story in detail, said that he had seen the girl whose body has been found walking with an army officer just before Christmas near the spot where she met her death."

Recognized by Clothing

"He said he recognized her by the fur coat, blue hat and brown golf stockings. He is certain that it is the same girl. To-morrow he will go to Hackensack."

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Agreement Is Reached on Revenue Bill

Measure Will Be Reported Out of Conference Before the End of This Week

Goes to the House First

Detailed Statement Is Refused on Present Status of Measure by Committee

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—An agreement was reached to-day on the three hitherto insurmountable differences between the House and Senate conferees regarding the revenue bill, and the bill will be reported to the House some time this week. The work of the conferees probably will be concluded Wednesday night. All chance of a deadlock, which seemed a certainty last Friday, is over. What remains for the conferees to do is either in regard to minor or technical differences, or if of major importance, no doubt is entertained as to the certainty of agreement in short order.

The conferees decided to withhold all information as to what their final decisions are on the major subjects and also on minor ones, and this position may be maintained until the revised bill is printed and the report is submitted to the House, which will get it first. As the conferees have given out only general and fragmentary statements as to their progress from time to time, and have given no detailed information as to matters that are not in the first rank of general information, it may not be possible to ascertain what they have done in any adequate way until the reprint of the bill is issued.

Affects Previous Agreements

To-day's final agreement even affects what had previously been agreed on, as, for instance, the insurance chapter, which the conferees had formally announced they would discard, but which according to inference from Senator Simmons's statement given below, is now in a different status. After the conferees adjourned this evening Senator Simmons made the following statement:

"We have agreed upon all matters of importance concerning which there were wide differences between the two houses. There remain before us only minor matters that must now be considered again on account of the changes that must be made in them because of the nature of our final agreements on the main points. There are also some subjects of major importance upon which we have not yet agreed, but we know we will agree on them. There was a prospect that we could not get together on some of the questions that are settled. We have decided to make no statement now in regard to the subject matter of our agreements, as to do so would tend to reopen matters that are now decided on, and we are determined to take no chances on a

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Small Nations Accept Parley Plan; Freedom of the Seas Is Taken Up; Return of Foe's Colonies Opposed

'Reds' Drive for White Sea, U.S. Troops Retire

Tired American and British Escape From Bolshevik Encircling Movement

Forced Back 30 Miles

English Seize Caucasian Railway and Prepare to Assist Northern Forces

The Bolsheviks have launched an offensive against four of the seven thin columns of American and Allied troops in the frozen swamps of the province of Archangel, 190 miles south of Archangel.

The Russo-Allied forces evacuated Shkursk and retreated safely thirty miles to the north.

Bolshevik attacks at other points along the Archangel-Dvina front have been repulsed.

In Southern Russia, the British have advanced from Baku and occupied the trans-Caucasian railway. British forces also have advanced north and occupied Petrovsk and Astrakhan, at the mouth of the Volga. This offers the possibility of water communication with the Russians, Czechoslovaks and Allies on the upper Volga.

Francis-Rumanian troops have driven the Bolsheviks from Kiev and now hold the city.

Russian reinforcements are being whipped into shape at Archangel and the Allied command is confident of being able to check the Bolsheviks, who have declared their determination to "drive the Allies into the White Sea by March."

Bolsheviks Begin Offensive Against U. S. and British

ARCHANGEL, Jan. 26.—By The Associated Press.—The Bolsheviks are now on the offensive with infantry or artillery, or both, against four of the seven thin columns of the Allies and Russians, which have penetrated southward through the frozen forest swamps of the Province of Archangel.

Last night the enemy entered Shkursk.

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Socialists to Admit Germany's Guilt

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—According to a diplomatic dispatch from Zurich to-day, quoting German newspapers, German delegates to the International Socialist conference soon to be held in Bern will acknowledge Germany's responsibility for the war.

The "Frankfurter Zeitung" asserts that the German delegation's declarations have already been prepared and have been approved by the Ebert government. The delegation will state in its memorandum that the plan for the invasion of Belgium, as a means of striking France and shortening the war, had been prepared long before the war by General Ludendorff.

The dispatch indicates that the German delegation will attempt to show that Prussia, rather than the whole German nation, was responsible for the war.

Lenine Calls World Congress Of His Own

Proposed Gathering Would Oppose the One That Is Suggested by Henderson

By Chester M. Wright

PARIS, Jan. 27.—Lenine is not satisfied with the proposed international socialist congress called by Arthur Henderson, the British radical labor leader, and proposes to hold a personally supervised congress of extremists to plan the overthrow of the bourgeoisie by the most approved Bolshevik methods.

Lenine's invitations are valuable for one thing. They show how Lenine considers his friends in the world of socialists. He names no friends in Germany, which will surprise many, but picks American socialists as pretty much after his own heart.

More than 50 per cent of the organizations invited to the Lenine congress will either have seats or be qualified to sit at the Henderson congress.

This world Bolshevik congress will be about the most direct declaration of war the Russian terrorists have yet made against the civilized world, regardless of their power to carry out what doubtless is their intended program.

A Direct Threat to All

Lenine's call is a direct threat sent into the heart of every country with the apparent exception of Germany, an oversight which may be more apparent than real in view of what is transpiring in that country.

Progress in Henderson's plan is slow. The date has been the subject of repeated postponement, the latest date being February 3. While some kind of a congress undoubtedly will be held, if only to save the reputations of the promoters, its chances of assuming any role of importance are decreasing daily.

The Germans, however, continue hopeful. Articles in the "Frankfurter Zeitung" express the German hope of a backdoor intrigue. The paper says:

"German socialist leaders must not remain inactive. In the matter of foreign policies they have the power to gain the working masses in the enemy countries. They need not debate themselves in the presence of Clemenceau or Lloyd George to the extent of exaggerating German responsibility in the war. Humiliating declarations cannot be made at Bern, as they will not be listened to. A socialist conference, in fact, is perfectly competent to see in the war not the work of Germany alone, but the evil which is hereditary and international and is produced by political imperialism.

Confirms 'Backdoor' Suspicion

"If the international socialist conference occupies itself with questions of the origin of the conflict it surely will not attempt to place all the responsibility on Germany, but it will make an impartial investigation. Upon this condition new Germany should have no fear of entirely disavowing the military chiefs, who, for strategic considerations, executed the march into Belgium, for nothing could better favor a rapprochement of the various peoples than such a declaration concerning the invasion of Belgium."

That Germany would try to use Henderson in a backdoor entry to the peace conference has been suggested in these dispatches before. This most recent newspaper utterance comes as a confirmation of those suspicions to a certain extent, and undoubtedly expresses a powerful German hope in that direction.

Secretary Frossard, of the French Socialist party, writing in "La Populaire," says:

"We do not admit that the Social Democrats of the Kaiser can be put out without having been heard. Accuse them, if you like. It is likely that in such case they will not be alone in the position of the accused. What right have the socialists of the Entente to exonerate them?"

Frossard also speaks of "victorious imperialists," and fears the threat of their military intervention against socialist revolutions.

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France and Great Britain Would Retain Territories Seized in Far East, the Pacific and Africa

Belgium Demands A Part of Congo

Peace Pact Is Expected To Be Ready in March; Maritime and Financial Commissions Formed

PARIS, Jan. 27.—(By The Associated Press).—The peace conference to-day made a distinct gain when the nineteen small powers gave full adherence to the organization formulated by the five great powers, thus securing a united front of the great and small powers at the outset of the work on the main subjects before the members of the commission.

This was largely due to the skilful direction of Jules Cambon, French delegate and former ambassador at Washington, who was designated by the council of the great powers to preside over the meeting of the small powers held this afternoon. This meeting convened at the Foreign Office at 3 o'clock, at the same time the council of the great powers met, the two separate gatherings proceeding simultaneously, one in the office of M. Clemenceau, the Foreign Minister, and the other in the Salle de la Paix.

For a time there was some apprehension of the sequel to the different viewpoints expressed at Saturday's conference, but to-day's meeting of the small powers was without incident or renewal of the claims then set up for increased representation on the various committees.

Small Nations Represented

Belgium, Serbia, Rumania, and all the other small powers had their full delegations at the afternoon meeting.

M. Cambon, in opening the meeting, took occasion to allude to the great part Belgium had taken in the war. He then paid a tribute to the part played by Serbia, Rumania, Greece and the others. This dispelled any lingering shadows of disagreement, and the meeting proceeded with entire harmony to designate the membership of the small powers on the commission.

In the mean time the council of the great powers held two sessions during the day, resulting in the formation of two new commissions, to deal with financial subjects and the question of private and maritime law.

While the official communications give no indication of the nature of the question of maritime law, it would seem to be a term embracing President Wilson's second point of freedom of the seas.

The council also proceeded to hearings on the disposition of the conquered German colonies in the Pacific and the Far East, a final conclusion not being reached.

France and Great Britain, it is declared, are agreed upon at least one feature of the solution of the problem of the German colonies, which is that under no consideration shall the colonies revert to Germany. The reasons advanced for such a decision are various, but prominent among them is that it would render it impossible for Germany to establish submarine bases in her colonial possessions. The American attitude is as yet unrevealed.

France Would Take Kamerun

A prominent official declared to The Associated Press to-day that should the Franco-British viewpoint prevail, the German Kamerun would be taken over by the French, in accordance with an agreement reached by Great Britain and France. Belgium lays claim to that part of the Congo which she conquered by force of arms, the Belgian troops having captured Tabora and the territory lying beyond the western slopes of Lake Victoria Nyanza. The Belgians also desire a strip of territory along the left bank of the Congo, the delimitation, of course, to be settled amicably with Portugal, territorial compensation being given the latter.

The Council of Ten, as the French now call the ministers of the five Great Powers, had before it for consideration to-day in executive session among other things the questions of territorial adjustments, the abolition of conscription and the economic reconstruction of Germany. These questions, in accordance with the settled method of procedure, will be referred by the council to suitably picked commissions.

Wilson and House Confer

President Wilson, who is chairman of the Committee on the League of Nations, joined his colleague, Colonel House, also a member of that committee, during the noon recess of the council. Later in the day Lord Robert Cecil, British member of the committee, joined him in a further consideration of the

'Prophecy Fulfilled'

"The Daily News" says:

"The prophecy has been fulfilled to-day in a measure beyond anything which Canning could have dreamed of, he lived in the days when the doctrine of American isolation from the affairs of Europe seemed an irrevocable law, but the law has been broken and can never be restored. It is fitting that the proposal for this covenant of humanity should have been made by the President of the United States."

"The Manchester Guardian" says:

"There is a remarkable passage in President Wilson's address which reveals his whole mentality and viewpoint. Nobody can understand him and his policy who does not realize that he is a democrat, first and foremost. To his mind the function of a statesman is to influence, no doubt, but in the last resort to embody and give effect to the will of the mass of his fellow countrymen.

"He does not regret this. He welcomes it and acts accordingly. It is this which is at the root of his hatred and reprobation of secret diplomacy."

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Driving the Turks from Jerusalem.
A stirring description of Gen. Allenby and the British Holy Land campaign appears in the February Scribner's-Adv.

